ADVERTISING
Your Wants of Every
Description always have to point them — "The Tribune" has the best as well as the largest morning circulation in Chicago. Want-line rate ten cents per line, or half that in Sunday ads.

The Chicago Tribune.

Count the Morning Papers
On the Street Cars
Each day, and notice how invariably "The Tribune" is in the lead.

VOLUME XLVII. FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1887—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT STRIKE IS OFF

THE FLUENT DRUMMERS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE

BANKER HARPER IN JAIL.

EQUIPPED FOR THE FRAY.

SOUTH DAKOTA CUSTOMERS GRADUATE AFTER A LONG STUDY.

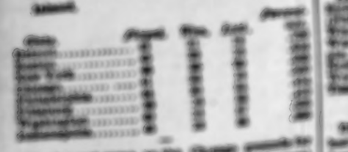
They Learn That Time Money in the Bat ness the Most Worth-Knowing in the Various Schools of the City—The Graduates at Each—Closing Exercises at Lawrence University—Commencement at the Washington Normal, New Columbia and Dakota, and Other Schools.

Thirty-four young men and more than twice as many girls, all of "the best families," would like Solons and other members of their commencement to the Lawrence University at Lawrence yesterday morning. The Rev. Malcolm Douglas, pastor of the Lawrence Presbyterian Church, made the graduates feel that he was glad to see them, and the graduates seemed glad to see the rest of the people present. The graduates received each his sheepskin with their names written in Latin. Those graduating were: Miss Nellie Gray, Miss Lottie Gardner, Miss Jessie Wilson, Miss Frank Hamilton, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Frank Hamilton, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Frank Hamilton, Miss Mary Hamilton

IT WAS SEVEN TO SEVEN.

A SPECIALTY GAME BETWEEN THE PHILLIES AND CHAMPIONS.

Baltimore Outdugs and Co Bunch, Captured During the Current Joint Visit Playing Wilmer's Indianapolis Bunch Who Were Stopping and Rooming With the Bloods at Washington Park and Camp Island.



The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1891.

Lewis's attendance was small for 1887 in 200, 000 hogs.

Kansas Grange fuel from kilogrites at Bonanza, N. T.

Kilrayne won the yacht race off Marblehead, Mass., yesterday.

New Yorks silver shares are weakening from the Knights of Labor.

Forty guns, exquisite of the Florida (Tex.) State militia, are under arrest.

In the contempt from Law trial at Spring Hill, Mo., the jury failed to agree.

The American Forestry Congress will meet in Springfield, Ill., Sept. 14, 15, and 16.

The Columbia Harvest race has been postponed until Monday, June 29, at 1:30 p. m.

Forty men were killed and others injured in a coal mine explosion at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Governor Tillman has arrived in the United and taken charge of the Fidelity Bank.

Jerome Bonaparte will give his decision on the question of bail for McKnight and Mc Donald Monday.

William E. Chandler and a party of friends have started on a tour around the world on the yacht Alva.

Senator Sherman delivered an address at the unveiling of a soldiers' monument at Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday.

A. Cameron has sold to F. C. Brooks, for $40,000, 100 feet in alley on State street, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth.

Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of the Bahama Islands, succeeds Sir George Sir Vince as Governor of Newfoundland.

An organization has been effected of Chinese Chinese cotton shippers in opposition to the new recent weighing scheme.

A syndicate to control the sandstone of electric-light carbons by securing all the oil manufactured coke has been formed in New York.

Quinlivan and Watt, convicted of the murder of Barman Rosenzweig Dubois, were yesterday sent to Joliet to serve their life sentences.

The annual commencement exercises of the Northwestern University were held yesterday in Evanston. There were thirty-four graduates.

Chicago milk dealers appeared at Springfield yesterday before the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission to ask for a reduction of rates.

The running Cincinnati Cangan has arrived in England with her team. The English authorities refused to sanction an attempt to race her ashore.

Cyrus Brown of New York was yesterday elected President of the National Association of Master Plumbers. Next year's meeting will be held in Dubuque.

According to the Count Count Prince Frederick William of Germany is enjoying excellent health and the appearance of the Kaiser is quite satisfactory.

The Czar and Czarina will shortly visit Copenhagen. King afterwards the Czar, Emperor William, and Emperor Francis Joseph will probably have a meeting.

Chief Postmaster Dickerson are in Washington, and the most popular task there is to be a conference with regard to party politics, revenue matters, etc.

Archbishop Ryan presided at the annual meeting of Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in Dublin yesterday, at which the Irish Catholic bill was discussed.

Fifteen of 15,000 troops now out at Aldershot yesterday by the Prince of Wales, the Kings of Greece, Denmark, Belgium, and Saxony, and other notable persons.

Kelly was introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday providing pensions for foreigners resident in France who bring to anti-French societies arrest.

Bismarck's illness was hardly announced yesterday to account the link in the anglo-Turkish correction with reference to Egypt. The Government is irritated at the opposition of French and Russia.

At the conclusion of the Pseudo-Boer of Austria to his city yesterday resolutions were adopted against permitting foreign Socialists, Anarchists, or Nihilists to land in America and against alien land-ownership. George B. Swift of Chicago was elected President.

Owing the summer at this and for some months thereafter the Star Line boats to Liverpool seem to have been well supplied with 2,000 and 3,000 bills. This is the testimony of scores of witnesses examined in the Guiteau trial now in progress. It was by accident before the Star Line Assembly incriminating transactions that Guiteau, Kerr, and Parker, just prior to the display of wealth by the brothers, raised $70,000 by the sale of Secretary bonds sent by other means. A large quarter of both sessions and notes have testified at the trial that Whenever Henry, Parker, or their agents wanted on those bonds they were very desirous of getting large bills. They preferred the $1,000 ones. It is said that several witnesses will be examined to-day. The purport of the testimony is evident. It is seen that

[illegible] of more front and swinging pendants, however. The testimony of Ladyer Bright Tuesday goes far to prove that Guiteau was more out for self-public effects and sort of two-BRIGHT bottle fool. Mr. Bright is one of the youngest characters we ever heard in the trial. He cried—but for what reason he had to tell the truth. He is not sullen enemy of the prisoner lawyers in their persecution.

The best money market was quiet, with rates at 6 per cent for call and 6 @ 6 for time loans. Government securities were dull. Sterling exchange was weak at 48 cents discount. Foreign exchange was firm. Wheat grown fell about two points, closing in New York being 1c@ up at 92 per bush.—The Chicago produce markets were rather more active, and the later tone was decidedly firmer on the belief that there would be no disturbance by coal-lock troubles. The receipts of grain amounted in comparison with the usual volume, and there was a good export movement of wheat. As compared with Wednesday pork was also closed unchanged, lard 2 cents higher, meats 4 cents higher, wheat 1½ cent higher, corn ¾ cent higher, oats unchanged, better firm, and flaxseed 1 cent higher.

THE SANGUINE THAT PERSISTS.

The interesting question in Canada at present centers here: Is there to be a politically terrorizing the whole time, from Nova Scotia to Columbia. Ever since the recent party events of the control of the new Parliament there has been a great deal of longing on the part of the more intelligent Canadians for a truce to that extremity, with its unprecedented prosperity, but any means have resolved to give the politicians a fresh start throughout all the Provinces. Then, the United States got tired of the big-hands arrangement by which Canadians could sell their own materials in our markets duty free and exact a high tariff on our manufactures. Second, the Government's bi-armed action upon the Canadians of a disposition on the part of the United States to favorably arbitrate everything to everyone reciprocity Treaty, our Supreme Court has recently removed the great barrier against reciprocity by holding that it could be entered into with one country without opening the door to general free trade under the "most favored nation clause" usually attached to commercial treaties.

There are five classes of Canadians who are deeply and deeply interested in reciprocity negotiations, and three classes who oppose it. The five accept the three ten to one, but are not organized, combined, and alert like the minority. The five are as follows:

1. The farmers. They want the American market for their surplus products of all kinds. There is not a crop raised or an animal grown in Canada that would not be materially increased in value by unrestricted trade with the United States. Under the old reciprocity treaty they sold considerable quantities of their choice white oysters wheat and oats, the products particularly Western spring wheat. They sold us fine cattle and beautiful barley, and bought corn and pork with the money. They sent eastern to New York and Boston and took manufactured goods for them, and so on to the end of the list. There is nothing a Canadian farmer has to sell that would not be advanced in value by reciprocity. Then, too, these farmers want a great deal of our corn and other farm products for home consumption.

2. The lumber interest of Canada is urgent for reciprocity. The "lower provinces" of the United States is getting down to a limited quantity, and at the East has been very nearly swept off. New England and New York use a great deal of Canada lumber now and would use more if duty free. The payment for this lumber would be made in manufactures, pork, lard, canned goods, and other products of our people. Both countries would be enriched by the interchange. Canada is the natural lumber region of the continent, and since our forests have been so nearly destroyed our country can pay for its purchases in that line without the use of actual cash in the final balance of trade between the two countries.

3. Canada has mines; coarseness which cost our markets to be profitable. It has two enormous coal fields, one in the extreme east, the other in the extreme west. The cost of Nova Scotia would find a profitable market in Boston and New England generally, and that of British Columbia is needed by California. The melting ores, granite, slates, etc., of Canada would find ready use at reasonable prices in the country in exchange for goods. There are coarse, stony products that cannot be shipped across sea to profit, but can be sent across the border to advantage. The interest of the States is positively identical, and Upper Canada needs the stony coal of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and all Canada our anthracite.

4. Coasting trade. This includes the labor as well as the merchant. It is a great crippling of Canadian coast interest to be shut out of commerce with and between the ports of the "States," and Americans, on the other hand, would be benefited by increased transportation facilities.

5. Fish. It is felt inside the fisheries are of very great importance and require free trade with the United States for their normal development, almost as much as do the mines of Manitoba needs direct and unrestricted access to the world by way of Minnesota and the lakes.

The three battle cause are as intensely prejudiced that they cannot be dispassionate. They are: (1) The cotton manufacturers; (2) the banks that have loaned their money to the manufacturers and are now carrying them; (3) the Tory politicians, who think they see in reciprocity ultimate annexation and who are kept in power largely by contributions furnished by the manufacturers to create stock cry to the mill or bounty system of restricted trade.

Such are the debates time on the chief topic of discussion in the more intelligent circles of Canada. It does not matter much to the United States how it all turns, for Canada could at most be only a "patch" to this country, but the benefits of reciprocity would be mutual, and no good reason can be given for opposing it on either side of the border.

MORE TROUBLE ABOUT SUEZ.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's negotiations with the Sultan in reference to the British occupation of Egypt appear to have been successful to suit the Russians and the French. This might have been anticipated. The concessions, or terms, which he reported a couple of weeks ago as having been agreed on between himself on the part of England and the Sultan relating to the evacuation of Egypt by the British troops, the British warships, and the Turkish harbor, show that the French Government and the French money lenders could not in otherwise than pleased.

It provided (1) for the completion of the Suez Canal (small deeds to France); (2) a term of say and years; (3) a modification of the "capitulations" or exterritorial rights under which European residing in Egypt are not now amenable before native tribunals; (4) that the British troops be withdrawn within three years from Egypt, "provided that there is no risk of danger to the security of Egypt to-day"; (5) that English and Turkish officers should have the superintendence of the Egyptian army and (what) arrangements for five years at least; (6) that after the British should have the absolute right to re-occupy Egypt alone or in conjunction with certain Egyptian troops if war should, in the opinion of the Sultan, be imminent or threatened; (7) that the Egyptian army should be increased to 18,000 men; (8) that the Sultan should be empowered to send troops to Egypt to assist in suppressing internal disturbances, if requested to do so by the Khedive, and (9) that the Sultan should have the absolute right to re-occupy Egypt with troops of his own if the Khedive or his successors should violate the conditions of the treaty and capitulations of Suez."

The latter protocol, as to speak, was put in to conserve the interest of the Dualcon bondholders and the Ottomanic Egyptian estate owners. In return for no really substantial concessions to their requests the Sultan was accorded the gift of the British Government in negotiating a loan of $15,000,000 guaranteed on the securities of Egypt and Cyprus. The "Sick Man" would affect to be generous under the circumstances.

But recent French, backed up by his ally Russia—"the writer of the peace of the world," as the Czar's Government was called in the Le Fifi's recent correspondence—and others in his service targets. (1) It would have the effect, say the Frenchmen, of establishing a permanent British garrison over Egypt, because the time would never come when England would leave, it said, "without risk of danger" to evacuate the Nile country, and, moreover, she would come back when she thought fit. (2) It would be absurd to think that the Suez Canal was neutralized so long as Egypt was in occupation of Cairo, the Red Sea, and the Nile forts. (3) It would be preposterous to suppose that France would surrender her protectorate in post-occupation of the Khedive's province without an equivalent. Frenchmen would not tolerate it. (4) The French bondholders have an hold to the justice or integrity of the Austrian-Hebrew-Arab syndicate.

As France's consent to the convention was necessary it fell to the ground. It was found, however, on pressure by Russia that either France or Russia is willing to agree to anything. Both have pressed on Turkey and have asked for a withdrawal of the Sultan's consent to the convention. This is understood to be a demand on Russia. It there is a refusal there may be trouble. There is not much danger in the present situation, however. The Sultan will probably be made the scapegoat of the whole business. England will remain under cover. The Egyptian difficulty will be thrown back on an intervention of law and opinion in the next Liberal Government.

OFFICERS GOOD ENOUGH.

Some persons express the fear that the trial of the Police Commissioners, which will begin Monday before Judge Jamieson, will be unusually prolonged on account of the difficulty of getting jurors qualified to serve. Such, of course, will depend on the ruling of the Judge on this question. Judge Jamieson will hardly go to the extent that some of the lawyers of the bench might and certainly would have been read the charges made in the newspapers and who, like most intelligent persons who have done so, have formed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. If such jurors swear they are prepared to return a verdict in accordance with the evidence to be presented they are qualified to serve. This was the ruling of Judge Gary in the Anarchist trial. There are few men in this county who have not formed some sort of an opinion about them. If these not believe that, because they are inclined to believe the newspaper stories, they cannot give a verdict in accordance with the facts. The great difficulty will be to find jurors who are qualified and willing to serve. The appearance of the State's Attorney was hardly re-assuring to the rascals. Hundreds of excellent jurors pretend that they are biased or prejudiced so as to escape service. Such men when examined satisfactorily with their countenance and to run out the south. Such action is contemptible. It is false, the honest, and unpatriotic. Duty service is the duty of good citizens. The man who tries to shirk it and escape falsely is either to escape it or be let on a bonfire. It is to be hoped that the tests of a prospective trial arising from the difficulty of getting a jury are exaggerated.

THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSE PRESS.

The following table, giving the whole number of places in various branches of the public service and the number of appointments made in Cleveland or by subordinates acting under his direction, shows at one glance the progress of civil-service reform up to date:

	Offices filled by Presidential Appointment.	Total number of places.
Postmasters, Fourth-class	3,000	3,000
Postmasters, Third-class	1,000	1,000
Postmasters, Second-class	1,000	1,000
Postmasters, First-class	1,000	1,000
Foreign Ministers	1	1
Secretaries of Legation	1	1
Consuls	1	1
Consuls-General	1	1
Diplomatic Officers	1	1
Consular Officers	1	1
Clerks	1	1
Interpreters	1	1
Secretaries of Territories	1	1
Governors of Territories	1	1
Judges	1	1
Marshals	1	1
Attorneys	1	1
Surveyors-General	1	1
Indian Agents	1	1
Special Agents	1	1
Inspectors	1	1
Superintendents of Mints and Assayers	1	1
Superintendents of Coinage	1	1
Treasurers	1	1
Collectors of Customs	1	1
Surveyors	1	1
Naval Officers	1	1
Appraisers	1	1
Assistant Treasurers	1	1
Superintendents of Life-Saving Stations	1	1
Keepers	1	1
Superintendents of Lighthouses	1	1
Engineers	1	1
Assistant Engineers	1	1
Superintendents of Public Buildings	1	1
Superintendents of Mint and Assayers	1	1
Superintendents of Coinage	1	1
Treasurers	1	1
Collectors of Customs	1	1
Surveyors	1	1
Naval Officers	1	1
Appraisers	1	1
Assistant Treasurers	1	1
Superintendents of Life-Saving Stations	1	1
Keepers	1	1
Superintendents of Lighthouses	1	1
Engineers	1	1
Assistant Engineers	1	1
Superintendents of Public Buildings	1	1

The above list, prepared from the records of the departments at Washington, is not complete, since it does not include those of Internal-Revenue Collectors in the classified service, United States District and Circuit Judges, members of the Inter-State and Pacific Railroad Commissions, Private Secretaries, and a number of other officers. It shows, however, that the "clean sweep" is vastly exaggerated. A few more postal officials and revenue officers are left to be incorporated in the record, but it is clear that if Mr. Cleveland is to restore his friends are backbone a very full share in the operations. So far the clerks in the classified service at Washington have been almost untouched, since these posts are peculiarly protected by the Civil-Service law, and even when a Republican is ousted a Democratic partisan cannot get in until he passes the required examination. Indications now point to a partisan assault on the classified service and the tearing up of the Civil-Service law root and branch.

The New York Sun in a noteworthy article suggests that the Civil-Service law is "persecutive, not mandatory," and that the President may, if he chooses, permit the entire statute to pass into "inoperative inanimate," in this sentence a sort of "Salem" get out to test public sentiment and ascertain whether after rousing the spirit of the ice wherever possible the President can now set the whole thing aside and carry the progress of official history into the classified service, which has enjoyed the protection of the statute so far. Under this Mr. Cleveland's plan for conciliatory appointments by promoting with Democratic heads of divisions empowered to entertain the reach by making to "general efficiency" will no doubt serve to get rid of Republicans, but with Democratic officers and workers scattered among the subordinate official posting as associates. Since the suggestion of the Sun that the President annul the entire statute

Why should he not do so and proceed to enjoy the small amount of spoils now remaining? Mr. Cleveland has promised to obey the Civil-Service law only for the purpose of passing the experiment, but that is no longer necessary. Those services have convinced the President with imaginary qualities and citizens are without any regard to the facts of the official conduct. They will read the same cant words, and then pronounce Mr. Cleveland a civil-service reformer forever. This, then, should be not take the Sun's advice, even not boldly abrogate the civil-service, and clear the deck without a pretense of devotion to civil-service reform?

Senator of Cincinnati is reported to have used the following language last Tuesday in excuse for his economic schemes:

"A great many men of high opinion for the head of Wall in Europe, but they cannot understand why we should not have a currency consisting of paper issued by the government, redeemable in gold and silver, and based on a good security. They cannot understand why we should not have a paper currency

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SPECIALTY CABINET CLASHES OVER THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

Gathering of Religionists.

Armored Arrest of Bulgarians.

The Australasian Cricket Defeated.

Fleets of the Catholics.

No Protest Over Russia.

News Notes by Cable.

Conservative Committee Appointed.

Automobiles and Barges Will Have Precedence.

The Eighteen Attackers Are Incensed.

Gas Against Engines in Lord Lonsdale.

A Reward for the Fiends.

Queen Victoria's Departure for Nice is Near at Hand.

Sudden Death.

The "Times" Amid the Ghoti.

Speculation with the French Government Drink from Bottle.

Sentenced to Death.

Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Sentenced to Imprisonment

Hector Gold Mining Company

MONEY TO LOAN

BUSINESS

SAFETY FILM

ELECTED COMMISSIONERS.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

THE CHAMPLAIN HORROR.

LOW EAST-BOUND RATES.

SCHOOL IS OUT.

Boys Going Into the Country.

Fishing Suits, Farming Suits, Vacation and Tourist Suits Now in Order.

Young Fellows' Suits, ages 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 Years.

Study economy, boys. Don't buy cheap, poor quality of goods because the prices are cheap. Wear neat, reliable goods and look cheap. Then buy from JAMES WILDE'S Clothing House is reliable and good.

Now, boys, we find we have one thousand more Boys' Suits than we ought to have, and we're going to sell them.

There are Choice Suits, such as people in good circumstances buy, and we want Boy, Big Boy, and Boy all will be sold at the uniform price of

$10, $10, $10.

Second lot of Suits, Boys and Men Suits, all at the uniform price of

$15, $15, $15.

Open daily from 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. and Saturdays until 10 p. m.

The Most Boys' Suits We Ever Had.

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.

Clothiers, Hatters, and Furnishers,

Cor. State & Washington sts.

CHICAGO, ILL.

UPON THE MOUNTAIN'S BROW.

DEER PARK AND OAKLAND,

Deep Snows of the Alleghanies,

2,500 Feet Above the Sea.

SEASON OPENS JUNE 20, 1887.

DEER PARK and OAKLAND, but six miles distant, have each their own hotel, and are connected by a superb carriage road. Both are located directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and all trains stop at both points.

Under the capable management of Mr. GEO. B. SARTORIUS these famous resorts will maintain the high standard of previous seasons.

Among the improvements that will be noted by former guests are the introduction of electric lights into house and grounds, large additions having been added to the bathing establishments for ladies and gentlemen, increased and improved water supply drawn from the celebrated Spring.

Golf links, fish and game supply, excellent livery in connection. Diagrams of rooms and terms can be had at the B. & O. Ticket Offices,

217 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

All communications should be addressed to GEO. B. SARTORIUS, Queen City Hotel, Cumberland, Md., up to June 20th, after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett Co., Md.

CRESSON, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

LAKE MAHOPAC, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PENNA.

The MOUNTAIN HOUSE

OAK HILL HOUSE,

Pleasant Point House,

THE "OAKWOODS"

LOOK! IT WILL PAY YOU!

LADIES!

Steam Intrepreters and Go Home

NOT GOOD TO LOOK AT EITHER.

STATE LINE.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Elliott Coues of Washington D. C., one of the leading ornithologists of the country is visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Evans.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Chapin Home of the Widows of the Fallen Boldiers, making the usual reduction in respect to Gen. Logan's deceased family, it was brought out that the institution is in a flourishing condition, it has room for 100 of the widows.

IN GENERAL.

"A Friend" has sent $5 to the Lincoln Institute.

A fire early yesterday morning did $50 damage to the basement of Kinsley, merchant tailor, 74 Fifth avenue. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building is owned by Mrs. Ann Kinsley.

The subscriptions yesterday as observed by Messrs. Gordon, Dunning, Hastings, Inc. to Mrs. [illegible] amounted to $[illegible]. Of this amount $[illegible] was subscribed by [illegible] and $[illegible] by [illegible].

William B. Ives was sitting on the railing of the back porch at No. 112 West Madison street yesterday afternoon, slightly intoxicated, when he fell backward and he sustained contusions of the head.

In Judge Baker's court William Fleming, the cab inspector who was arrested by the city on the charge of assaulting Officer Dolan, whom he struck in the face with a whip, was fined $50 and costs, which he paid. He was discharged from the employ of the city.

A. J. C. Bostick, the bookkeeper for the Continental National Bank who forged a check for $6,000 in an unsuccessful effort to secure money from the bank, was arraigned in Judge Gary's court yesterday morning and pleaded guilty. He will be sentenced this morning.

The testimony in the coroner's inquest held in the death of Clark Jaques was concluded yesterday by the examination of Assistant Superintendent of Streets Bowler. Mr. Bowler testified that he was a practical engineer and had been in the employ of the city for 15 years. He had been under the direction of Mr. Jaques for the last two years. The jury will render a verdict this morning.

In a suit against Peter Fitch, brother-in-law of the Chicago Rolling Mill executive, Joseph Bernheimer, formerly a clerk in the Fitch mill, has obtained a verdict for $1,000 damages. Bernheimer's claim is that Fitch induced him to leave a good position with the Rolling Mill company by promising him a partnership in the business. Fitch denied the promise, and the jury's verdict was rendered after only a few minutes' consideration.

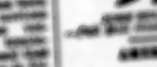
The residence of J. C. Chaberg, 264 Fourth avenue, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning by burglars through a front parlor window. The owner of the premises, who was awakened by the noise, arose and drove the intruders away. They escaped with a quantity of silverware and jewelry.

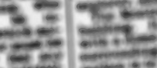
The Chicago Veterinary Sanitary association will meet at the Sherman house this evening to discuss the question of the control of contagious diseases among domestic animals. The subject will be opened with a paper by Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, Washington, D. C. Dr. Salmon has been in Chicago for several days investigating the cattle disease which has been prevalent in the stock yards district

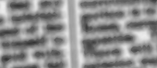
PEOPLE'S PAGE.

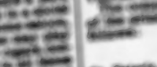
KAISER WILLIAM'S HEIRS.

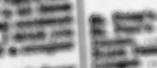
BEATING MONTE CARLO.

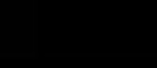












WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SITUATION—MALE.

SITUATION—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BICYCLES.

SPORTING & OUTING FIXTURES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

DIVIDEND AND CALL NOTICES.

DISTRESSED GOODS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PERSONAL.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

AUCTION.

TO LEASE.

AGENTS WANTED.

UNDERTAKING.

FOR SALE.

DENTISTRY.

TYPEWRITERS.

COPYING, DESIGNING, PHOTOS, ETC.

BOOKS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD OF TRADE LITIGATION.

SUPREME COURT.

CIRCUIT COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

SUPERIOR COURT.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Your W
VOLUM
JAMIESON T
EASTMAN